Prof. H. K. Parker

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

VOL. IX. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, NOVEMBER, 1883. NO. 2.

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MIDDLEBURY:
PRINTED AT THE REGISTER BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1883.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness); Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Driggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1883. Sept. 13.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 18.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1884. Jan. 3.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 25.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 25.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 10.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 24—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 29.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 1.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 2.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 11.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. IX. MIDDLEBURY, VT., NOVEMBER, 1883. NO. 2.

THE FLIGHT OF THE BIRDS.

BY HENRY RIPLEY DORR.

The withered leaves are whirled away,
  The fallow-field is brown and bare;
The breath of autumn fills the day,
  And sounds of Fall are on the air.

The squirrels call in beechen groves;
  The brown nuts patter on the ground;
And in the woodland nook he loves
  The partridge drums a muffled round.

Beyond the hill, and up the lane
  That winds along the meadow lands,
And ends upon the level plain
  Whereon an ancient oak-tree stands,

A flock of silent travelers light
  To rest upon their winged way,
Then follow in their leader's flight,
  Seeking the land of sunlit day.

"O merry minstrels of the woods!
  O children of the field and sky!
Cross not the mountain range and floods,
  But linger till the snows are nigh!"

So prays the spirit of the tree,
  But, high above the busy town,
The travelers sail the silent sea
  And leave the meadows sere and brown.

  Into the southland flying,
  While autumn days are dying,
Spread your wings, O fairy singers,
For the snows are on the peak!
  Blessings on your silent leaving,
  Though the lonely woods are grieving
For the clear notes of your voices
And the joy your sweet songs speak!
  Soon the northern lights are burning
On the hearthstones far and near;
  Soon the snows of winter cover
  Fields where bloomed the purple clover,
And we watch for your returning
  In the springtime of the year.

THE meaning of song goes deep. Who is there that, in logical words, can express the effect music has on us? A kind of inarticulate unfathomable speech, which leads us to the edge of the infinite, and lets us for moments gaze into that.—*Carlyle.*

THE DECLINE OF THE ARTIST.

THE gradual disappearance of the Artist as a member of a time-honored profession has been with some minds a matter of much regret.

His sphere once rolled so majestically through the action of contrary forces, distinctive on the one side of the Ideal, on the other of the serious and matter of fact, that his disappearance from social observation has caused a good deal of serious comment.

The present age in distinction from any other may be rightfully termed an age of industry and mechanical improvement. Its energies seem vital in the production of material resources and in the increase of knowledge. In short an age of accumulated utilities.

Æstheticism has for its provinces the production of pleasure. In distinction from those influences which are creative of mental labor, it embodies those which bring about a mental pastime, and as such, demands a stricter equipoise of mind than the money-getting times of the present seem to allow. "The province of modern culture," says Taine, "is rather to efface images more and more to the advantage of Ideas." Under the great pressure of thought, knowledge, education and the heavy demands of modern specialism, primitive observation of things becomes sadly disordered. If the mind reverts back to imagery it does so with difficulty. We seem to be artists no longer naturally. The modern brain seems filled with intermixed and interceding ideas.

Perhaps this lack of balance is more peculiarly Teutonic than that of any other race. Let us for a few moments glance back historically to Italy of the fifteenth century. There we ob-

serve a notable equipoise which pushed Italian art at its height. We find her on the one hand more learned, and on the other more polished and better qualified to produce and appreciate high works of art. This as we remember was the notable century of DaVinci, Raphael and Michael Angelo.

England just at this moment issuing from the hundred years' war, was hurried into that horrible contest of the *Two Roses* and its end found her as though a mighty panic had swept her borders and carried off her people, and up to 1550 we find her inhabited only by soldiers and huntsmen.

In Germany we see the same tragic drama being enacted in the breaking out of the Husite war. The emperor is completely without power and the nobles ignorant and insolent.

France is going through the most disastrous period of her history, her country conquered and devasted by the English, military adventurers live on the peasant, plunder and pillage him as they please.

In the words of Casligione, "The French know no merit than that of arms. Not only do they not esteem learning but they abhor learned men and regard them as the vilest of creatures."

In short, throughout Europe we observe the "*regime*" to be still feudal. Men, like powerful brutes, think of little aside from physical enjoyment.

Italy, on the contrary, is almost modern in character, with the supremacy of the Medici. Peace is established in Florence. Here the cares of war do not seem to possess that same tragic hold upon the nation as former. Now we find them men of letters and lovers of learned conversation, and for the first time since the fall of ancient civilzation, we find here a society whose prominent trend is intellectual.

From this period art takes a gradual decline. No longer does that evenness of mind exist which strives for the intermarriage of thought with beauty. If such a condition does exist it is only here and there, isolated and opposed to national advancement. The miseries of war and public zeal for increasing wealth seem to overthrow and stifle those influences which have no serious and lucrative bearing upon human life, and whether such a state of affairs is to be regretted is a question which no one offers to consider. The American in the hurry and blurry of business cares has no time for such thoughts. Our great competitive industries swelling the country with their vast wealth tends to mark out a particular path into which all the power of his body and soul must be directed. If he has pleasure it must be of another sort than merely intellectual. Cultured Rome, with its countless pile of temples now in ruins, though fascinating the imagination with its architectural elegance and its masterpieces, yet because of this useless element to national wealth has been compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of German culture founded upon philosophic thought.

We seem to be nearing the close of our national drama. Foreign actors, allured by our remunerative industries are coming upon the stage. Money and a fuculty for obtaining money seem to be the distinctive features of the present act, and until we reach a position of national independence and thrift, for the present it can be but hoped that the scene upon which the curtain next arises may be one where our actors, somewhat freed from the worst of life's burdens and not oblivious to its pleasures, may at last reach a corresponding culture in art.

EXERT your talents and distinguish yourself, and don't think of retiring from the world until the world will be sorry that you retire. I hate a fellow whom pride, or cowardice, or laziness drives into a corner, and who does nothing when he is there but sit and growl. Let him come out as I do and bark.—*Dr. S. Johnson.*

GENIUS always gives its best at first, prudence at last.—*Lavater.*

MEMORY IS POWER.

"KNOWLEDGE is Power" is an old proverb which has passed down through successive ages, and that power has been sought after by men of all times. In every civilized nation it has been the men of the broadest and most comprehensive knowledge who have had the greatest influence, and have been known as the men of power. But when we affirm that "Memory is Power," we make a statement as truthful as the former, and in fact one largely identical with it, for there can be no knowledge without some memory.

The popular ideal of a strong man is a man of logical thought. Logic is the foundation of his mind. The same is true of his memory. Therefore, as the memory which a strong man has must be the best variety of memory, a logical memory is the valuable memory; and furthermore, men reason, a memory for disconnected facts—that is a spontaneous memory—is of little consequence, some would even say is a hindrance.

I maintain: The spontaneous memory is a valuable element of power, and no man can attain the fullest and greatest mental power without it.

By a spontaneous memory I mean a memory which works of itself, and readily embraces isolated facts. To illustrate. When Lord Macaulay was a boy of thirteen, while waiting for a few minutes in a coffee-house at Cambridge, he picked up a country newspaper containing specimens of poetical talent such as might in those days be read in any weekly journal. One of the pieces which attracted his attention was headed "Reflections of an Exile," and another was a frivolous parody on a Welsh ballad. He read these, and without giving them a moment's thought for forty years, at the end of this time he could repeat them both without the change of a single word. At another time, when a mere child, he accompanied his father to make an afternoon call. While the elder people were busily talking, he picked up from the table "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." He quietly read this until his father was ready to go, and on their return home, he sat on the bed and repeated to his mother as many cantos as she had patience to listen to. These I call examples of a wonderful spontaneous memory. It was no exertion to reproduce those words which he had glanced over. The only effort was to give them utterance.

To prove that memory is power, let me call your attention to the historical memory. Since I have already mentioned Macaulay, allow me to refer to him again for an example of the necessary elements of it. Take for instance his tour through Italy. His diary written at this time is full of incidents illustrating it. He looked upon the works of nature with the eyes of an historian rather than of an artist. The prominent features of the country impressed themselves rapidly and indellibly on his mind. Nothing escaped his notice. Every line of good poetry which the fame or grandeur of the country had inspired rose almost involuntarily to his lips, and a flood of ideas flashed upon his mind. Every place suggested historical facts. In passing over the field of Thrasymenus, the contest between Hannibal and the Romans, the position of Hannibal's army on the height, and the great advantage over the Romans groping in the haze below, were all pictured before his sight. As he approached Florence he was greatly interested in the olive tree. He had never seen one before, and he thought of the Hebrews and the numerous images they had drawn from it, of the veneration with which the tree was held by the Athenians, of the speech of Lysias concerning it, of the beautiful ode of the Oedipus of Colonus. Everything he had ever read or heard in regard to the olive tree rushed instantly into mind. He did not stop to think, but it all came back involuntarily. He was thus fitted to be an historian. An historian's principal office is to explain the course of events. He must, therefore, be a philosopher, but an inductive philosopher. He must know facts and determine causes; he must have everything per-

taining to the subject so distinctly in mind that he can at once tell which event came first, and reason to its causes and results, and on to snccessive causes and events. Macaulay beautifully illustrates this faculty in his history of England, where he speaks of the condition of the currency during the reign of King William the Third. For many generations the money had been struck by the hammer, and the size regulated by the hand and eye of the workman. The necessary result was that some pieces contained a little more, and others a little less, than the standard quantity of silver. Clipping was soon indulged in as a lucrative employmənt, and though made an offence punishable by law, it still continued. It daily grew a more perplexing question to decide how mutilation was to be stopped and a regulated system of currency established. In giving the way out of this dilemma, Macaulay does not relate the events simply and leave the matter there, but he discusses every proposed movement, and shows what the result would have been had it been carried out. He shows why a particular method was proposed and what the objections to it were. He considers what the results would have been to all classes,—to the farmer, to the merchant, to the country and to the clipper. Such an historian must know how to combine facts, and therefore must know details so that they naturally come into his mind. He must in fact have a spontaneous memory, and, therefore, I say, a spontaneous memory is a condition of power.

What constitutes power in an orator? Logic? Yes; but wealth of thought also, does it not? It is not the man who has beautifully worded sentences, devoid of thought, who impresses an audience. It is he who makes eyery word mean something, and has the faculty of arranging his sentences in a pleasing manner. High sounding words with an eloquent ring, but a dearth of ideas make little impression on the mind of an intelligent listener. But, just as truly, ideas linked by logic, but not clothed with illustration and fact, repel the mind and defeat the speaker's object. In Macaulay we find a man possessing power to furnish an abundance of original ideas, examples without end illustrating the point, and a beautiful flow of language. Although his action was ungainly, voice unpleasant, modulation extremely poor; and though in carefnlly prepared speeches he was lacking in animation, yet all these were lost sight of amid his wonderful wealth of thought. As soon as the idea came into mind, all the words which gave it point and beauty, instances and quotations spontaneously recurred with it. With this fiood of ideas rushing in upon him, he selects and combines, thus employing his logical faculties, but without this memory he would have had no material on which to use them. Hence I again say that the spontaneous memory is a condition of the logical.

The idea that memory is of little cousequence in comparison with the logical powers of the mind in determining the worth of a man has caused great injury. The child has been taught that to memorize a piece does not amount to much unless he gets the thought also. The result has too often been that the child has made a desperate effort to grasp the thought, and perhaps failed, and his retentive faculties, which should have been cultivated, have been left in a dormant condition. All knowledge implies memory; for how could one make progress if what was learned one day were forgotten the next? Strength of body is increased by the constant employment of those organs by which the work is performed. Milo, an athlete of the sixth century B. C., is said to have increased the weight of his load each day until he could carry an enormous burden; and in the mental sphere it is found that the greatest strength can be acquired only by commencing when young. Youth is the golden age for training the memory. It is a fact to be deplored that our common schools do not insist upon more thorough discipline in this department. To neglect it is doing the child an untold injury—an injury which will be sorely felt throughout life.

Lastly let us consider the power derived from spontaneous memory by the legislator. I have selected this purposely to anticipate an objection some may make. "Your Macaulay, to whom alone you refer for examples, may have been a brilliant essayist, historian, orator,—that is a reproducer,—but such men can never do anything original, great and powerful." Now here is the same man as a legislator. Did he not accomplish a great work when he framed the code of laws for India? Was it not a powerful work? It was a work which changed and regulated the entire workings of the Indian Government. Macaulay was president of the committee to draft this code, and though he was to be assisted by several gentlemen of note, nearly the whole task fell upon his own shoulders. His motto was never to allow anything to go before the public till he had made its as good as possible. In this there were several chapters, not one word of which remained as it originally stood. It contained 210 widely printed octavo pages, all written with conciseness and perspicuity. It is one of the most readable of all digests, and its pages are alive with illustrations drawn from history, from literature, and from the habits and occurrences of every day life. It contained the substance of the criminal law of England, but very much reduced in size. It seems wonderful that he understood this law so well, considering how little he had practiced it; but he had the power of sifting the essential from the unessential. The Indian Penal code has been said in comparison with the English, to be what a manufactured article ready for use is to the raw materials of which it is made. The best proof that its practical success has been complete is shown by the fact that hardly any questions have risen in regard to it which have had to be determined by the courts, and that few changes have been made. But to what chiefly must we attribute the great superiority of this work? Must we not acknowledge that it depended largely on his great memory? His mind was full of precedents taken from history and observation, and with this vast supply of material, his labor was largely in selecting, combining and arranging. His logical powers were severely tested, to be sure, but back of all was this ever present reservoir of examples without which the code must have been far inferior to what it proved to be. I therefore again say that spontaneous memory is a condition of the logical.

The proposition is thus trebly proved. I have purposely referred to but one man for examples, though by no means is he the only one who has possessed this power. Illustrations taken from all ages and nations might be produced, all bearing direct proof that memory is power.

WE take the liberty of printing an extract from a letter recently received from one of our alumni, who is a prominent member of the New York Bar, and think that it will be of interest to our readers, relating, as it does, to an article whlch appeared in our last issue:

"I am proud of the paper, reflecting, as it does, credit upon both the editors and business manager.

The article on Legal Punishment opens up a subject which, if carefully studied in its theoretical and practical directions and the fruits of such study reported in the UNDERGRADUATE, ought to make that paper deserving of the earnest support of every real estate owner in Vermont.

The spirit of that article is right. It means, as I take it, to leave only such laws as all right thinking citizens fully and sincerely approve, and then in case of their violation (which on such conditions would be rare) to let the State through the machinery of its courts and prosecuting officers, backed as they then would be by a healthy unanimous public sentiment, afford a speedy and fair trial according to law and punishment to the guilty. Such a community would give freedom, security and prosperity to person and property. Vermont would then become as famous by immigration as she has been for years past by emigration.

The UNDERGEADUATE, free from the torpor and prejudice of age, and yet guided by the wise experience which patient scholarship alone can reveal ought to stimulate statesmanship and interest, educate and influence the current of opinion throughout the State."

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., NOVEMBER, 1883.

EDITORS:

G. E. LATHROP, '84, *Editor-in-Chief.*

C. R. PIPER, '84, F. T. MCLEOD, '85,
E. P. MILLER, '84, G. P. MCGOWAN, '85,
M. A. STAPLETON, '85, W. N. SEVERANCE, '85.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

E. G. JENKS, *Business Manager.*

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Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

Editorial.

THE immediate attention of the students is called to the fact that last year a few small bills were left unpaid by the Base Ball association for the liquidation of which no provisions have been made. It is to be hoped that the association will at once reorganize and levy a tax sufficient to pay up their old scores.

KNOWING that alumni take a greater interest in the "Personals" than in any other department of the UNDERGRADUATE, we have always endeavored to make it as full as possible, and we think we have sustained the column as well, if not better, than most college papers. But in order to continue this we must receive cooperation from the alumni, and would ask them to kindly send us all information concerning themselves which would be of interest, and also all items concerning other graduates which may come under their notice, and we will endeavor to repay their trouble with a better "alumni department."

THE Editors wish to thank the Inspector of the college buildings for so promptly complying with the wish for lights in the halls, expressed in our last issue. One can now go about in the halls without fear of breaking his neck by some mis-step. It was not a very pleasant thing to go prowling around, cautiously feeling for the last step, or trying to walk out the second floor window, supposing one had reached the ground. This will be especially satisfactory to those who do not room in Starr Hall and are not familiar with its recesses. Once more, gentlemen, we tender our thanks.

IT seems to us that the students do not properly appreciate the advantages offered in the library. This is, without doubt, the most admirable and best-appointed institution of the college, whether viewed as a means of independent investigation, and further study of the branches included in the curriculum, or as a means of that culture which results from acquaintance with the world of literature. There are several students who have scarcely entered the library this term, and more against whose name not a single book is charged. It is hard to realize how any one, above all a student, can be so callous in proximity to such a library. It is by no means the best in the world, nor the best of its kind. Yet it is well adapted to the wants, and especially the more scholarly wants, of the student, who may easily obtain the lighter literature for himself. Its usefulness is constantly increasing, and a large number of books are soon to be added, in the selection of which the student has a fair share. He who can afford to neglect the college library must surely be very ignorant or very far advanced. Would it not be well also, if some of those who for various reasons, find fault with the college, should prove their fitness for better things, by showing a disposition to take advan-

tage of the opportunities offered, and particularly the excellent one of the library?

WE must be excused for once more speaking on a subject that has often been referred to in these columns. We mean the abstraction, by students, of papers and magazines belonging to the reading room. A little of this has already been done this term. It should be stopped at once. It would be bad enough, if it were only stealing; but it is more—it is selfishness. And selfishness is unpardonable. It keeps the other students from reading what they have paid for and have at least as much right to read as the stealer. It destroys the value of the files, which have already suffered very much in the past. There is scarcely a complete volume of the magazines. The missing numbers it is almost impossible to replace, and those that remain are nearly usless in so scattered a shape. The man who takes a magazine in this way would doubtless be much aggrieved, if told he was a sneak thief, but we think that would not be far from the mark.

Another thing not so bad, but very annoying, is taking a periodical to one's room and keeping it there while others are vainly seeking it. It is to be feared that this is pretty often done.

It behooves us to see that this is stopped, and particularly that no more volumes on file are rendered worthless. It is vandalism of which no scholar should be guilty, and which is surprising in any one who claims to be a gentleman.

AN old and somewhat hackneyed subject has been brought afresh to the notice of the college world by the recent action of Wesleyan in abolishing their old demerit system.

By no means do we wish to weary our readers by a repetition of the arguments which have long been urged against the old time system which is still in vogue amongst us, but we think we are justified in at least again presenting the subject for thought.

A mode of procedure which places students on a basis where they must feel to a much greater extent that they are placed on their own responsibility, would from the very nature of the human mind be much more powerful in developing the reliance and self-assertion of that mind than does the present rule under which the students chafe at the thought that they are in some respects bound down beyond what seems right and just to themselves.

Besides irritating the students, it must be a source of much vexation to the members of the faculty themselves, though of late they have to some extent freed themselves from that annoyance by being quite lax in enforcing all the demerit rules.

We do not of course know how the new system would work among us, but it would be a source of great satisfaction to have it given a trial, and that much we think to be due not only to the students but also to the college itself, for it is in justice bound to adopt any measure which will serve to further its best interests in promoting a healthy growth in scholarship and manhood.

IN the communication column we publish a letter from "Co-ed." in regard to our editorial in the last issue in reference to the appointing of separate library hours for the ladies. Our fair sisters seem to be aggrieved by the remarks then made. This is a source of surprise to us, for we had supposed, wrongly it seems, that we were the only ones who had any cause for such feelings. We wish, however, to make all due apologies for attributing the regulation to the influence of the ladies instead of to the stern decree of the faculty where it now seems rightfully to belong. We should have known that woman's tender heart shrinks from such cruelty, but we were misled by information from one of their own number, and must beg to be excused from any attempt to wilfully misrepresent the facts of the case. We were further informed from a similar

source that Prof. Austin was to have charge of the library during the extra hours, and though we are not in the habit of lavishing any great degree of sympathy upon the members of the faculty, we thought the supposed circumstances of the case warranted some little such expenditure. In reference to the latter part of the communication we must say that the conclusion mentioned could not possibly have been arrived at in any such way as is affirmed, for it is a fact well known to all, that editors are totally devoid of any such troublesome article as a conscience, and we trust that in view of our lamentable condition the ladies will kindly pardon our past offences.

THE NEW COLLEGE GOVERNMENT.

THE question of self-management by the students of all affairs which relate to discipline has been tried with such marked success at Amherst that other colleges are beginning to think of making somewhat similar arrangements, and the recent adoption of such a plan by Bowdoin is a testimonial in its favor. As our readers may not be aware of the precise nature of the scheme we will give a general outline, gathered from articles which have recently appeared two of our newspapers:

At Amherst, while all matters of instruction, finance, etc., are under the exclusive control of the faculty and trustees, all affairs of discipline and order are entrusted to a "senate" of students, over which the president of the college presides, exercising a revisionary and veto power over its actions. The senate is composed of four Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores and one Freshman.

The corresponding body at Bowdoin consists of a jury made up of one member from each class, one member from the upper class-men of each intercollegiate fraternity and one neutral. The president presides with much the same powers as a judge, and he cannot control the legitimate action of the jury except in matters plainly specified in the agreement with the students. A juror can be challenged, and if just cause can be shown why he should not sit his constituents must elect a substitute. Four constitute a competent tribunal for trial of offenders. The complainant may be a member of the faculty, a student or even one of the jury, and such means are adopted as seem most efficient for ascertaining the facts. The grade of offence is as follows:

(1.) DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD.—*Penalty*, dishonorable dismissal from college.

(2.) GRAVE MISDEMEANORS.—*Penalty*, removal with the privilege of entering any college which is willing to receive the person removed on a statement of facts from the President, such statement not to be construed as a recommendation from this college.

(3.) MAJOR OFFENCES.—*Penalty*, reprimand with notification thereof to parent or guardian, or suspension.

(4.) MINOR OFFENCES.—*Penalty*, admonition, or reprimand without notification thereof to parent or guardian.

The jury are required to submit two verdicts. one of fact. on which they must be unanimous, and one of opinion, which must be agreed to by a majority; in the second they state the grade to which they think the offence belongs, together with extenuating or aggravating circumstances affecting the same. The verdicts rendered the duty of the jury ends, as the power of fixing the penalty rests with the judge, who may listen to an appeal from the convicted, and if circumstances warrant may modify the sentence, but he cannot impose a heavier penalty than that of the grade fixed by the jury.

There are many minor provisions, but the above presents the main features of the scheme, and it is thought that it will hereafter do away with all disagreement between the faculty and students. At Amherst the plan has worked to a charm, and though several questions have been decided contrary to the previous usage of the faculty, there has been no antagonism, as the students have shown themselves desirous of showing that they are capable of using without abusing their liberty. It is believed that the departure will be successful in solving the vexing problem of college management.

Personals.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'35. Mr. James H. Phelps gave to President Hamlin on the first day of the present term $500 for the library. This with Hon. Mark Skinner's donation makes $1000 which the library has received this year.

'46. A Washington correspondent of the Rutland *Herald* writes: Congressman Stewart has been here this week. He will probably occupy the old John Quincy Adams house this winter. It belonged to Bradley Barlow before his late failure.

'51. Rev. Samuel W. Boardman, D. D., formerly professor in this college, and for many years pastor at Auburn, N. Y., was on Oct. 25th, installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church of Stanhope, N. J., fifty miles directly west of New York. The charge to the pastor was given by his brother, Rev. S. G. Boardman, of the class of '55.

'58. Prof. Brainerd Kellogg is editing a series of the plays of Shakspeare, with critical notes.

'60. Hon. E. B. Sherman and wife of Chicago recently returned from an extended tour in England, France, Switzerland and Italy. Mr. Sherman's mission to Europe was to secure testimony in a suit of Eames and others against the Illinois State Savings Institution. After having accomplished his mission Mr. Sherman went on a sight-seeing tour through the continent, visiting such places of interest as Cologne, the statue of "Germania" recently unveiled, Lucerne, Geneva, Milan, Florence and Rome. They sailed for America September 21, reaching their home in Chicago October 13, much improved in health. —*Chicago Tribune.*

'68. The friends of this institution have learned with regret that Prof. E. H. Higley has not been prevailed upon either to withdraw his resignation of the chair of Greek and German, presented in 1882, or to accept that of Rhetoric and English Literature, and that the corporation has reluctantly yielded to his wishes and formally accepted his resignation. Prof. Higley will prolong his stay in Germany, and devote himself to special studies.

'72. W. R. Page, formerly of '72, has been elected manager of the Howe Scale works at Rutland.

'78. Dr. F. Hamilton has left Brandon and gone to Rutland to take the practice of his father. Dr. H. W. Hamilton. The Rutland *Herald* says of him: "Dr. Hamilton is a graduate of Middlebury college, has taken a course of medical studies at the Vermont University, and a graded course at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and has practiced two years in Brandon."

'80. S. B. Cady, who is a civil engineer in the government service on the Mississippi, has been sick with an attack of the "fever and ague:" but has partially recovered.

'80. H. R. Dorr has left the Springfield *Republican* and gone on to the editorial staff of the Boston *Herald.* His poem, which we publish, appeared in the *S. S. Times.*

'80. John C. Scofield is principal of Eastman Academy, Eastman, Ga.

'80. That we may leave no error uncorrected, we will state that we have received information from Mr. P. A. Griswold of St. Louis, that the item published in regard to him in our last issue is "entirely false."

'81. Mr. H. B. Boice is in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city.

'81. J. C. Harvey contributed a story entitled "Three Suits" and a poem entitled "On the Way" to the October number of the *Wheelman.*

'81. C. S. Murkland of Andover Theological Seminary, was in town a short time since.

'82. Edwin Oliver, formerly of '82, is a member of the seventh regiment of New York city.

'83. C. B. F. Palmer and wife have returned from their wedding trip, well and happy. Mr. Palmer will probably remain in New Haven this year in charge of the railroad station.

'83. Jesse Stearns has been appointed tutor in mathematics in place of Samuel Sheldon, who was obliged, on account of ill health, to abandon the work.

'84. G. A. Stewart, formerly of '84, has secured a position in the freight office at Rutland, and began his work there the 23d ult.

Town and Campus.

Term is half gone.

Mild weather now-a-days.

Gov. Stewart has returned from Washington.

Colds among the students are quite prevalent.

The bicyclists are enjoying these pleasant days.

H. J. Austin, formerly of '85, has returned to enter '86.

The *Register Co.* have put in a steam heating apparatus.

The side-walk in front of the Sheldon block is being repaired.

Those who bet on Gen. Butler are looking down-hearted.

The fourth and last excursion to New York commenced Tuesday.

The hour for afternoon recitation has been changed to half-past three.

Miss Mattie Daunis has gone to New York to spend a part of the winter.

Rev. J. W. Quinlan's little boy was seriously injured last week by a kick from a horse.

The afternoon mail from the south is due now at 3.30, twenty minutes earlier than heretofore.

Miss Addie Brainerd has accepted a position as teacher in the public schools of Northampton, Mass.

Judge Knapp has returned from his western trip. He spent some time in Nebraska and Dakota.

Ten Broeke represented the college Y. M. C. A. at the Rutland State convention October 19th and 20th.

The new lamps in Starr Hall are a great improvement. They meet a want which has long been felt.

Ed. Stowe has opened a store under Dodge's, where he sells fishing tackle, ammunition and sporting goods.

A poem by Wm. J. Fish, '78, will appear in the next issue of the UNDERGRADUATE. Subject, "Hunter's Hot Spring."

Wm. Langworthy has sold his meat-market in the Sheldon block and opened another under Dodge's hardware store.

Rev. A. De Foe Palmer has accepted the call extended to him by the Baptist church and began his pastorate in October.

But few of the Middlebury people visited Burlington the 27th ult. to witness the acting of Mrs. Langtry in "The School for Scandal."

The Seniors are now reading *Merchant of Venice.* The editions edited by H. N. Hudson, '40, and Brainerd Kellogg, '58, are used.

The houses of Middlebury are being numbered by G. W. Thomas & Co of Boston. It seems strange that this has been neglected so long.

Rev. C. S. Sargent of New Haven occupied the pulpit of the Congo. church a few Sundays since in exchange with Rev. S. B. L. Speare.

Another *soiree* will be given in the boarding hall Friday evening, November 16th. All friends of the students and of the college are cordially invited to attend.

The sociable at the church vestry Wednesday evening of last week was a grand success. The tableaux representing the Rogers group were gotten up in excellent style.

Gates were seen on trees instead of hinges the morning after Hallowe'en. "We have no positive proof as to who the culprits were, but suspicion points to *the three Freshmen.*"

The Freshmen have elected the following class officers: President, George Wales; Secretary and Treasurer, John A. Fletcher; Historian, James T. Clark; and Orator, Horace Tracy.

H. P. Copp has been selling bankrupt goods at auction in the Vallette block for the past two weeks. From the crowd constantly gathered there, we should think the sale had been very great.

Varney recently sprained his ankle by a fall from a bicycle. He now perambulates through the campus as a quadruped with fair prospects of being restored to the biped specie within a few weeks.

Wouldn't it be well for the assistant in the post-office to attempt to acquire a little more dexterity in distributing mail? This might avoid the crowd in the office for an hour every Saturday afternoon.

E. W. Bird's delivery horse was stolen last Tuesday evening, and taken as far as Brandon before caught by the sheriff. Horse-stealing seems to be quite common. There was one taken from Mr. Gordon's barn last week.

The construction of a new water-works is being seriously talked of by the people of Middle-

bury. It is proposed to have the reservoir situated on the east side of Chipman hill, and this is to be supplied with water by a brook flowing through that vicinity.

Prof. Foster is giving instruction in Elocution before the whole college four mornings in the week. The object is to develop the lungs and secure pure tones in articulation. The method is that employed by Prof. Churchill before the students of Andover Seminary.

The Juniors had their final examination in Logic on Tuesday. They will now commence German, thus having six weeks more time than former classes have had for that study. The hour for recitation will be ten instead of eleven, to accommodate certain of the ladies.

The "Metropolitans" were recently at Academy Hall for one week. The audience was generally quite small owing to the great number of troupes here before them. The company played better than most of the others. The "Streets of New York" was especially good.

Prof. in Psychology: "Objects of the internal world exist only in *time*. We cannot conceive of thought as having breadth or depth." Student: "Prof., we sometimes speak of a person of *deep thought*, don't we?" Prof.: "Yes; and it is well enough to *experience* deep thought also."

Middlebury talks of putting a marble slab in its new town hall with a record of the town's inventions. It claims the circular saw, the wool-picking machine, power looms, sawing marble by sand, water and soft iron, welding cast-steel and making door and window sash by water power. —*Rutland Herald.*

The old cotton mill has been bought by a corporation consisting of ten men of the town, and leased for five years to the Cutter Marble Co. to be used as finishing rooms. Repairs upon it have already been begun, and business operations will probably be started about the first of January. Some seventy-five men are to be employed.

Five hundred dollars worth of new books will be added to the library in a few weeks. In the selection which has been made the students have been requested to assist by suggesting any books not now in the library which they might have in mind. This purchase is to be from the money given last commencement by Hon. Mark Skinner of Chicago.

Reviews and Notices.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for November contains instalments of three serials, Mr. F. Marion Crawford's very clever story, "A Roman Singer," G. P. Lathrop's "Newport," and "En Provence," by Mr. Henry James, an agreeable sketch of wanderings in France. "The Trustworthiness of Early Tradition" is upheld by Brooke Herford. "A Noble Lady" gives the story of the life of Mme. de Hautefort, maid-of-honor to Anne of Austria. There is the second paper of "Recollections of Rome during the Italian Revolution." "James Buchanan" reviews Mr. G. T. Curtis' biography of that president. Gilbert A. Pierce contributes an interesting article on Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle, and C. D. Warner one of his pleasant sketches of Spanish travel. "The East and West in Recent Fiction" is a critical article on W. D. Howells' last novel, "A Woman's Reason," and Bret Harte's "In the Carquinez Woods." "The Bird of the Morning" gives some pleasant anecdotes of the robin. "The New Departure in Negro Life" describes some of the changes resulting from the education of the negroes. The question "What Instruction Should be Given in our Colleges" is discussed by Albert S. Bolles. There is a story by Sarah O. Jewett, and several poems of unusual merit, besides a biographical account of Ezra Ripley, by R. W. Emerson.

The November *Century* is perhaps the finest number ever published, if it is possible to discriminate. It opens with a finely illustrated paper by C. D. Warner on the Spanish bull-fight. Mrs. Oliphant writes of Queen Victoria, of whom two full-page portraits are given; and Alphonso Daudet of Tourgueneff in Paris—an article that has been eagerly looked for. Madam Modjeska, the actress, is the subject of a short sketch. The interest in "The Bread-Winners" is well kept up. The first part of "Silverado Squatters," being sketches from California, is given, together with the first part of a short story by Henry James. The author of Guerndale has a rather odd story, "Mrs. Knollys." George W. Cable begins a new novel, "Dr. Sevier," which promises well, and the scenes of Cable's romances are described by Lafcadio Hearn. Other notable articles are John Burroughs' "Nature in England" and "Glimpses of Paris." The story of the "Capture of Jefferson Davis" is told by Burton N. Harrison. "An American Artist in

England" gives a sketch of Winslow Homer. The poems, ~~bric~~-a-brac, etc., are good as usual The whole is profusely and beautifully illustrated, and leaves little to be desired.

The current number of *St. Nicholas* is the first of the eleventh volume. Two new serials are begun, "Sophie's Secret," of which it is enough to say that it is by Miss Alcott, and "Winter Fun," one of W. O. Stoddard's popular stories. "The Little Lord of the Manor" is an interesting story of Evacuation Day by E. S. Brooks, while "The Thanksgiving Dinner that Flew Away" and J. T. Trowbridge's sketch of Mayne Reid are suitable to the times. Frank Stockton gives one of his delightful fairy tales. "Among the Pines" is a well written child's play for Christmas, with some pretty music. "The Origin of the Stars and Stripes" tells about the Washington coat-of-arms from which it is derived. There are other stories and pretty verses, and the number is full as usual of exquisite illustrations.

Communication.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Editors of Undergraduate:

SOME people have a decided talent for taking things for granted. This was shown in a marked degree in an article in the last issue of this paper. Although the ladies feel highly complimented by the assumption that they have such influence with the faculty as therein indicated, still they have not as yet been admitted as members of that august body, and must disclaim all pretensions to a voice in the management of the library. It was also stated that with the present arrangement the work of the librarians is increased. We fail to see how this can be the case, as the ladies have librarians from their own number. Another conclusion which was jumped at rather hastily is this, that the faculty and ladies are agreed in thinking that the boys of the college are not gentlemen, but barbarians. No authority is assigned for this remarkable fact, and one might infer that a guilty conscience on the part of the writer originated it. We would advise him in future to find out the facts of the case before making such sweeping assertions.

CO-ED.

Exchanges.

As individuals differ in character, so do college papers. Some are nothing but dudes—all dress but no brains, others are unattractive in form but intensely interesting in their subject matter, while others again are neat in style, interesting in thought and full of intelligence. Some papers are almost exclusively devoted to their own college and are, as a matter ot course, of interest only to those who are familiar with things mentioned or subjects treated, while others are more general in character and can be read with interest by all.

The *Michigan Argonaut*, one of our best, if not our best exchange, comes neat and appropriate in design; arranged after the style of the *Nation;* full of spirit and life. We were especially pleased with the kindliness of its editorial on its contemporaries—*Bulletin* and *Chronicle.*

The *College Argus* rejoices over the abolishment of the demerit system in that college in an article, "A timely death." The *College Argus* is a good paper, but with such material as is at the hand of the editors we would naturally expect a better.

The *Hamilton College Monthly* bears unmistakably the marks of female hands. It contains two or three poems, the first of which begins in this style:

> "The circling years that die away,
> Along the shores of time," &c.

It has beside an article on Tact, The History of an Alligator, Good Women, Grandmothers, Reading, The View from my Window, He is the True Possessor of a Thing who Enjoys it, a Sketch of the Smithsonian Institute, Co-education, Trials of genius, &c., &c. Boil them all down and they would make about six pages of readable matter, whereas they now fill sixteen. Sisters, you take too much upon your hands.

The October number of the *Concordiensis* is at hand asking for criticism. We cannot but admire the style of paper and type, but when we come to its leading contribution, The Prize Oration, we encounter an instance of wholesale plagiarism, the like of which is seldom seen in print. Was the man a fool or did he think that by changing the name and a few sentences (most of them for the worse) he could cover up his theft. If so, evidently he belongs to the ostrich tribe. I can conceive how a student might steal an ora-

tion for a rhetorical, knowing that with that exercise it ended, but to bring before an audience and a committee in a prize contest an oration which had taken the first prize in one of the leading colleges in the country which had been published and had been commented upon by papers as widely circulated as the Boston *Herald* and the Springfield *Repnblican*, requires a "cheek" simply gigantic in proportions. "The South which lost" or "The lost cause," as it was originally called, was delivered by George W. Johnson of Frankfort, Ky., in a prize contest at Yale, March 30, 1882. We can hardly compare the two orations, for that would require more space than we can afford, but as we happen to have the original we will quote the first paragraph from each:

THE LOST CAUSE.

The civil war of 1861 was a trial of strength between North and South and the weaker fell. It was the inevitable culmination of a century's discord. The sound of political strife from Washington to Lincoln foretold a contest louder than that of words, as faint subterranean mutteringe indicate volcanic forces and predict their violence. The eruption came, wrought its devastation and ceased. Years have cooled the lava streams. From the crater no longer comes the glare and smoke which once blinded our vision. Believing that the war is truly over and that there now exists in regard to it a clearer judgment than once was possible, I ask your attention to the people whose cause in that war lacks the persuasive argument of success.

THE SOUTH WHICH LOST.

The civil war of '61 was a trial of strength between North and South and the weaker fell. It was the inevitable culmination of a century's discord. The sound of political strife from Washington to Lincoln foretold a contest fiercer than that of words, as faint subterranean mutterings indicate volcanic forces and predict their violence. The eruption came, wrought its devastation and ceased. Years have cooled the lava streams. From the crater no longer comes the glare and smoke which formerly blinded our vision. Believing that the war is truly over, and that here among us at the North there exists in regard to it a clearer judgment than once was possiblo, I ask your attention to the people whose cause in that war lacks the persuasive argument of success.

From one paragraph learn all. The lost cause as it appeared in the *Concordiensis* is somewhat abbreviated from the original. The point from which the writer contemplates the fallen confederacy is also changed from a Southerner to a Northerner, so that instead of "our" we have "your," which spoils the whole feeling of the oration. It is bad enough to plagiarize under any circumstance, for then only disgrace fall upon the plagiarist. But to win an honor by an act of wholesale plagiarism is not only a disgrace but a shame, for it deprives honesty and patient labor of its just reward.

The Freshman class at Harvard numbers 280; at Wellesley, 120; Dartmouth, 99; Williams, 86; Lafayette, 82.

Of the thirty-nine young ladies who graduated at Vassar last June, five made the dresses which they wore at the graduating exercises.

College Notes.

Amherst has neither salutatories, valedictories nor the marking system.

Columbia College has an endowment of $5,000,000.

Mr. John Guy Vassar has presented Vassar College $25,000.

The University of Mississippi has opened all its departments to women.

The Oxford University consists of twenty-one colleges.

The income of Dartmouth paid its expenditures the past year—the first time in twenty-two years.

Williams has abandoned evening chapel, after some time spent in consideration. Better late than never.

Dr. McCosh has been persuaded to retain the presidency of Princeton, on condition, however, that he be relieved of all routine work.

The number of students in regular attendance at Boston College this year is the largest since its foundation. The 230th student has already put in an appearance.

President Seelye of Amherst declares that he considers that a student should not prosecute a scientific course of study without first having a good knowledge of the classics.

Amherst will hereafter give the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, open to graduates of three years' standing who take an additional course of two years in literature or science.

A bill recently passed the New Hampshire Legislature granting $5,000 a year to Dartmouth for the aid of indigent students. It is the first time in a hundred years that the college has received money from the State.

The Trustees of Columbia College have arranged a four years' course of study for women, for which a strict preparatory examination will be required, and no girl under seventeen will be admitted. Those who pass the examination may study where and how they please, and will be examined by the college teachers as often as may be necessary. Upon a satisfactory examination at the end of the four years, or upon the completion of any prescribed course, the student will receive a certificate which will be substantially the equivalent of a diploma granted to a graduate of the college.

Sporting.

At Yale, the Boat Club will train two eights this year.

On Thursday last, Columbia and C. C. N. Y. opened the foot-ball season with a well contested game at the Central Park grounds.

The corner stone of the new gymnasium at Amherst was laid October 13th. The building proper will cost about $50,000 with an outlay of $65,000.

A Senior at one of our leading colleges, is reported to have worn out thirteen pairs of pants during the summer vacation, while endeavoring to learn to ride a bicycle.

The Inter-Collegiate foot ball games are arranged to take place as follows: Yale-Columbia and Princeton-Harvard, Nov. 17; Harvard-Columbia and Yale-Princeton, Nov. 24; Yale-Harvard, on Thanksgiving day: Columbia-Princeton, date not fixed.—*Ex.*

Union College is entering into college sports with much enthusiasm this year. There are quite a number of tennis courts on the campus, the secret societies each having their court. Base ball "opened up" with a game between '86 and '87 resulting in favor of the latter by a score of 14 to 10.

Harvard won the boat race at New London, June 20, making the four miles in 24 minutes and 46 1-2 seconds. Yale's time was 25 minutes and 59 seconds. Harvard also won in the the annual race at New Loudon, June 28th. her time being 25 minutes and 49 seconds. Yale's, 27 minutes and 25 seconds. Harvard was successful in 1877-79 and 1882-83. Yale in 1876. 1880-81.

The annual report of the provost of the University of Pennsylvania says: "In all college life athletics have become a very prominent feature. Recognizing both advantages and dangers of gymnastic exercise, the board of trustees has resolved to establish a systematic supervision of physical culture, and has so far agreed with an athletic association of alumni and undergraduates that a goodly lot of ground, with suitable buildings and appliances, will soon be devoted to athletic sports under the careful oversight of an experienced director."

Plunder.

Tempus fugit—Fly time.

A pair of slippers—The orange and banana skins.

A man does not necessarily talk cents when he speaks in money-syllables.

Has it ever occurred to base-ball men that a milk-pitcher is generally a good fly-catcher.

Mr. Cobb recently married Miss Webb; he knew that they were intended for each other as soon as he spider.

President Arthur has discovered that the mouth of a Yellowstone trout is like the question of 1884. It is open for debate.

A Freshman, learning the English language, complained of the irregularity of the verb "to go," the present tense of which some wag had written out for him as follows: "I go, thou startests, he departs; we lay tracks, you cut sticks, they skedaddle."

It is reported that Barnum has made an offer to Oscar Wilde for the latter to sit on top of Jumbo and ride in the street processions. If, instead of Wilde sitting on the elephant, Jumbo were to sit on Wilde, the result would be more satisfactory to the people, and it wouldn't hurt Jumbo much.

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NOTE.—Send one dollar in postage stamps or currency (in letter at our risk) with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles, and be convinced of the power residing in our other Magnetic Appliances. Positively no cold feet when they are worn, or money refunded.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from pecnliar speeies of small White Shark, caugbt in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, thnt the remedy wa offieially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1.00 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY.

It has performed a miracle in my case,
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefitted.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.
My hearing is much benefitted.
I have received untold benefit.
My hearing is improving.
It is giving good satisfaction-
Have been greatly benefitted, and am rejoiced that I saw the notice of it.

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing $1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review,

☞To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by registered *letter*.

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Sole Agents for America. **7 Dey St., N. Y.**

TO PRESERVE THE HEALTH

Use the Magneton Appliance Co.'s

Magnetic Lung Protector!

PRICE ONLY $5.00.

They are priceless to Ladies, Gentlemen and Children with weak lungs; no case of pneumonia or croup is ever known where these garments are worn. They also prevent and cure heart difficulties, colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, throat troubles, diphtheria, catarrh, aud all kindred diseases. Will wear any service for three years. Are worn over the under-elothing.

CATARRH. It is needless to describe the symptoms of this nauseous disease that is sapping the life and strength of only too many of the fairest aud best of both sexes. Labor, study and research in America, Europe and Eastern lands, have resulted in the Magnetic Lung Protector, affording cure for Catarrh, a remedy which contains no drugging of the system, and with the continuous stream of magnetism permeating through the afflicted organs, must restore them to a healthy action. We place our price for this Appliance at less than one-twentieth of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, and we especially invite the patronage of the many persons who have tried drugging their stomachs without effect.

HOW TO OBTAIN This Appliance. Go to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write to the proprietors. enclosing the price, in letter at our risk, and they will be sent to you by mail, post paid.

Send stamp for "New Departure in Medical Treatment without Medicine," with thousands of tesitmonials,

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Choice Tobocco and Cigars a Specialty.

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Nitrous Oxide Gas Administered.

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No. 2 Union Block, South End of Bridge,

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MEALS for PARTIES PREPARED on SHORT NOTICE.

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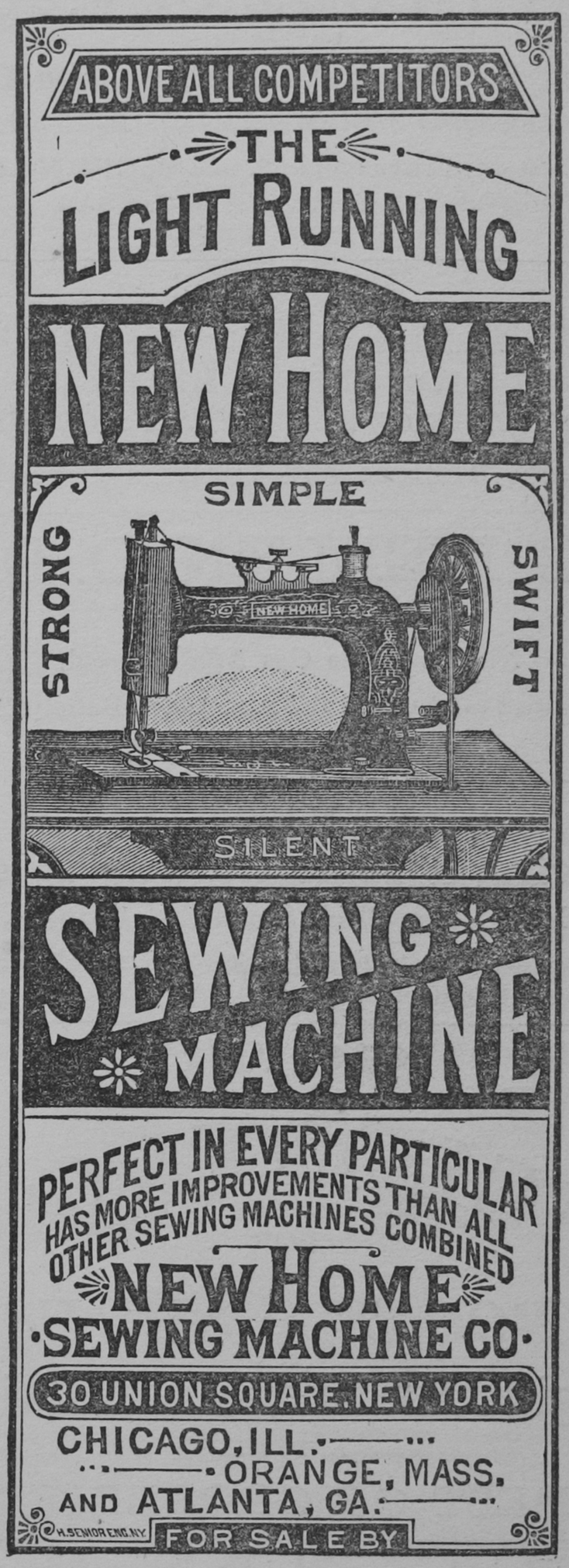

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